

FIFTY BANKERS VISIT RICHMOND

Northern Capital Sees Great Field for Investment.

INSPECT STREET CAR LINES TO-DAY

New York Capitalist Predicts Wonderful Period of Development in South During Next Ten Years—Calls Richmond Gateway to Prosperity.

Looking to Richmond as a field for further investment, about fifty representatives of large banking houses of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other Northern cities, arrived in Richmond last night. The party comes here under the auspices of N. W. Halsey & Co., bankers, of New York and Philadelphia, who have recently placed about \$3,000,000 of the bonds of the Virginia Railway and Power Company, and who propose to deal even more largely in the future in high grade Southern securities. A. G. Hays and J. S. Auchincloss, members of that firm, are "personally conducting" the party, with R. Lancaster Williams and W. Berkley Williams, formerly of Richmond, now residents of the firm of Middendorf, Williams & Co., of Baltimore.

The Baltimore party, led by R. Lancaster Williams, came by way of Norfolk, inspecting the street car lines there, which is proposed to merge into the Virginia Railway and Power Company's system, and arriving in Richmond about 7 o'clock over the Norfolk and Western. The larger number of the party came in special cars from New York and Philadelphia, arriving at Main Street Station about 10 o'clock last night.

To inspect Local Lines. The visitors plan to leave the Jefferson Hotel this morning at 9 o'clock in special rolling stock for Petersburg; then back to the Twelfth Street powerhouse, the remainder of the morning to be spent in riding through the Eastern manufacturing, shipping and railway sections of the city. At noon President of Norfolk and Western, Mr. J. H. Williams, will entertain at lunch at the Westmoreland Club. In the afternoon the car ride will be resumed, touring the Western part of the city, and reaching the Country Club at 4 o'clock. In the afternoon, a dinner will be given at the Jefferson Hotel. Special cars will be attached to the 4:50 A. M. Atlantic Coast Line train to leave this morning for the return trip. When the special cars return to-night, the visiting party will go at once to its private cars in Byrd Street Station.

An Educational Tour. W. Berkley Williams said last night that the trip was largely educational, that Northern bankers realized the enormous future before the Southern States and cities, and had expressed a desire to see something of Richmond. Mr. Williams said he believed the visit here and tour of inspection of such a party to be of the greatest importance, as Richmond had already every advantage in location and public improvement, needing only capital for enormous manufacturing development, and the material the arms represented stand ready to supply. Much time will be taken in traveling over the lines of the street railway system, the meaning of the trip, he thought, was much deeper than the mere floating of an issue of street railroad bonds. Mr. Hoyt, leader of the party, said that he was deeply impressed with the opportunity for Southern investment and development; that from the strides which Richmond is making, he believed that the material the arms represented stand ready to supply. Much time will be taken in traveling over the lines of the street railway system, the meaning of the trip, he thought, was much deeper than the mere floating of an issue of street railroad bonds. Mr. Hoyt, leader of the party, said that he was deeply impressed with the opportunity for Southern investment and development; that from the strides which Richmond is making, he believed that the material the arms represented stand ready to supply. Much time will be taken in traveling over the lines of the street railway system, the meaning of the trip, he thought, was much deeper than the mere floating of an issue of street railroad bonds.

Predicts Prosperity. "I am delighted," said Mr. Hoyt, "at the opportunity of coming down myself and of bringing with me a number of friends, who, I feel, will become more and more closely identified with this prosperity for the mutual benefit of all parties. With the trust decisions out of the main lobby, and the principles laid down, eliminating all uncertainty, so that corporations and investors know just where they stand, I feel that the energy and thought of press and people will now be given to the discussion of business conditions and how to improve them. A great deal of pessimism that may have been felt will give way to optimism, and in my view a great era of industrial prosperity is just about to be ushered in." Mr. Hoyt was enthusiastic over his first view of the main lobby of the Jefferson Hotel on arrival last night, saying that first impressions were always lasting, and that the entire party had been most favorably impressed by the hotel and the glimpses of the city by moonlight in driving up town. As to business conditions, Mr. Auchincloss said: "The mercantile and financial structure rests upon a more solid foundation to-day than ever before, and with proper encouragement there is no reason why this country should not be realizing real prosperity before the close of the current year.

"Corporations are raising new capital, an operation they find comparatively easy if they enjoy credit, and with the money they are borrowing they are enlarging plants and other wise extending facilities that they may be in position to reap their share of the expanding trade."

CHINA DEMANDS HEAVY INDEMNITY

Asks \$6,000,000 From Mexico for Slaughter of 303 Subjects.

WARSHIP COMING TO BACKUP CLAIM

If Case Is Not Settled Amicably, Detailed Report of Crimes Will Be Given to World. Killing of Chinese Advocated by Speaker at Centennial.

Mexico City, June 9.—An indemnity of \$6,000,000 gold will be demanded of Mexico by the Chinese government for the slaughter of 303 Chinese subjects and the destruction of their property in Torreon, it was asserted to-day. The demand will be backed up by a cruiser, which is already on the way to Mexico west coast ports.

Three investigators returned to-day from Torreon and placed in the hands of Shung-Sun, of the Chinese legation, a detailed report of the carnage.

This report shows that many of the Chinese were slain in a most inhuman manner, and that, besides, a Chinese bank and clubhouse, eighty-nine places of business were sacked.

In addition to the indemnity, an apology for insult to the Chinese flag will be demanded; also that aid be extended to destitute families of the victims; that the guilty be punished and the constitutional guarantees of protection to Chinese lives and property be made effective.

Of the 12,000,000 pesos indemnity to be asked, 2,000,000 is for property damage and the remainder for the loss of life.

"I am friendly, as in my nation, to the Mexican people, and to the revolutionary cause," said Mr. Shung. "I will first present my case to the Mexican government for its decision, which, if favorable, will settle the case amicably. It is not accepted, a detailed report of the crimes will be given to the world. A cruiser has been sent by the Chinese government to Mexican ports, carrying persons who will continue the investigation of the treatment of Chinese throughout the country, and who will also assist in pacifying the Chinese residents in the country."

The report made by the investigators goes back to the anti-foreign excitement starting on September 20, 1910, when, at a public meeting in Torreon, the "killing of the Spaniards first and then the Chinese" was advocated by a speaker.

"Down With Reyes!" Mexico City, June 9.—"Down with Reyes! Viva Madero!" Such was the greeting extended to General Bernard Reyes when he arrived in the capital this afternoon. A few thousand residents were at the station, but the crowd was not large. They knew his presence. There were no troop formations.

General Reyes was not formally received, but he was welcomed by an officer of his rank is entitled. His reception was such as any civilian might receive. He was accompanied by the home of Rodolfo Reyes, his son.

General Reyes, in response to the shouts of the crowd, appeared at an upper window and delivered a speech of one sentence. "In the democratic contest upon which we are entering," he said, "I have been in the past, loyal to the people of Mexico."

Francisco L. Madero expects to meet General Reyes to-morrow.

GRAFT INDICTMENTS

Three Members of Ohio Assembly Accused by Grand Jury.

Columbus, O., June 9.—Three members of the Ohio General Assembly, an attorney and a physician, were indicted on bribery charges to-day by a grand jury, which also returned a verdict of guilty on a charge of conspiracy.

The indicted are: Senator Thomas A. Dean, Democrat, Sandusky county, whose name has been attached to nearly all the liquor bills during the last session; George B. Nye, Democrat, Erie county, also a member of the Calendar Committee, and already under three indictments for bribery charges; and George B. Nye, Democrat, Erie county, also a member of the Calendar Committee, and already under three indictments for bribery charges. The indicted are: Senator Thomas A. Dean, Democrat, Sandusky county, whose name has been attached to nearly all the liquor bills during the last session; George B. Nye, Democrat, Erie county, also a member of the Calendar Committee, and already under three indictments for bribery charges; and George B. Nye, Democrat, Erie county, also a member of the Calendar Committee, and already under three indictments for bribery charges.

HIS SANITY DOUBTED

Young Impostor Sent to Bellevue for Insanity.

New York, June 9.—The young man who tried to hang himself in the West Side Y. M. C. A. building Tuesday night, and when rescued was found to be a son of Henry Sherman Boutell, of Illinois, former Congressman and now minister to Switzerland, was discharged to-day on a charge of attempting suicide, but sent to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to his sanity.

H. S. Boutell, son of the former Congressman, came from Washington to appear against the prisoner, and declared that the letter was an impostor.

TAFT JUST SMILES IN HIS PLACID WAY

Shows No Elation Over Split in Insurgent Ranks.

NOT WORRIED OVER OUTLOOK

While Progressives Are Divided on Question of Renominating Him, He Still Believes That Differences of Party Leaders May Be Healed.

Washington, June 9.—White House atmosphere shows no electrifying elation over the apparently well founded stories that the ranks of the Progressive Republican League are badly split over the question of renominating the President as the standard bearer of the Republican party. The President, in fact, placed over the political outlook for the future as he was many months back, when it looked for a while as if he could never obtain another nomination from his party. Now that his nomination is conceded to be a foregone conclusion, and that the President's chances of re-election appear to be brightening each day, his friends are delighted, but he personally retains the same philosophic attitude.

The President is, of course, pleased with what looks to be a growing prospect that the party leaders, conservatives, progressives and others, will aside their differences. He will be immensely pleased after his nomination if he can find the leaders of the Progressive Party in agreement in his support. Party differences is what he has been seeking for months.

The personal relations of the Progressive leaders at the White House are in the past. Many of them will accept the President's renomination as wholly for the best for the party, but personally they will consider it a defeat. Some of them have their own ambitions for the presidency and hope to gratify these next year. Others have not found Mr. Taft the least bit frightened over their opposition and methods.

Keep Away From White House. Senator Borah, the most radical of the Progressives in the House, has not been to the White House in a year or more. Senator Cummins, of Iowa, has been a frequent visitor to the executive offices, many times passing between trips. The tall, angular figure of Kansas, has also kept away from the White House.

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SHE WILL SMASH NO MORE SALOONS

Carrie Nation's Career With Her Hatchet Forever Ended.

LIES IN HOSPITAL AT LEAVENWORTH

Spirit of Strenuous Anti-Liquor Crusader Broken When She Finds Her Grandson Tending Bar in One of Chicago's Most Notorious Places.

Leavenworth, Kan., June 9.—Carrie Nation the Kansas saloon smasher, died here to-night. Paralysis was the cause of death. For several months Mrs. Nation had suffered of nervous disorders, and on January 22 she entered the sanatorium in which she died.

The physician at the sanatorium informed Mrs. Nation several days ago that the end was near. She said nothing, but smiled. She became unconscious at noon to-day, and did not revive. Relatives had been telegraphed for, but only the doctor and a nurse were at her bedside when she died.

Worry over lawsuits, which she brought against a lecture bureau for failure to pay for services is said to have caused her breakdown.

A Marked Contrast. The last five months of Mrs. Nation's life was in marked contrast to her former activity. Once she saw a physician at the sanatorium smoking a cigarette. She made no remonstrance, merely saying that she had done what she could to "eradicate the evil."

The body will be sent to Kansas City, where a nephew lives. Funeral services will be held there probably on Sunday.

Carrie Moore Nation was born near Versailles, Ky., about five years before 1855. She was married to Dr. Lloyd Nation and lived for one year at Holden, Mo. Her husband died of delirium tremens. After ten years of widowhood, she married David Nation, and for a time lived in Warrensburg, Mo., where she was the editor of a paper.

They later moved to Richmond, Tex., where Nation conducted such a strenuous reform campaign that they kept few saloons open in the town. In 1901, the national campaign of 1884 the Nations incurred the enmity of a certain class, and one night twenty men came to the Nation home. They then moved to Medicine Lodge, Kan.

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SALOON SMASHER IS DEAD



MRS. CARRIE NATION.

TREASURY LOSES MANY MILLIONS

It Might Be Fattened on Revenues Drawn From Tobacco.

LET THE LUXURIES PAY MANY RECORDS SMASHED

Insurgent Republican Would Have Necessities of Life Untaxed.

Washington, D. C., June 9.—Representative Warburton, of Washington, a newly elected Republican insurgent in the House of Representatives, charged Congress to-day with letting millions of dollars go to waste that it might collect in internal revenue taxes on tobacco. He attacked the pending wool tariff revision offered by the Democrats, declaring that their plea of getting revenue for the government Treasury was not a serious argument for keeping high duties on woolen goods.

"If the government would put a reasonable tax on tobacco, which may be considered a luxury," said Mr. Warburton, "it could let in woolen goods, cotton goods and sugar without any tariff whatever. If this country taxed tobacco as England or France does we could close the doors of all the custom houses, except as to the importations of liquors and tobacco."

Mr. Warburton said the Democrats had been afraid to reduce the duties on wool any further, for fear of the consequences at the next election if the woolen industry was prostrated by the removal of protection. He said the Democrats had been compelled to adopt the Republican doctrine of protection, and excused themselves on the ground of needing revenue.

"And in the meantime," said Mr. Warburton, "American people are paying six times as much tax to the government on sugar as they are on 5-cent cigars; twelve times as much on sugar as on 10-cent cigars; thirty times as much on sugar as on 25-cent cigars, and sixty times as much on sugar as on 50-cent cigars. The rich man who smokes a 35-cent cigar pays 12-10 cents tax on each dollar's worth of his cigars, while the poor man who smokes 5-cent cigars pays 6 cents tax on his dollar, and his washerwoman, who buys a dollar's worth of sugar, pays 36 cents tax on it."

Representative Peters, of Massachusetts, a Democratic member of the House, and Means Committee, which framed the wool bill, said wool and woolen goods would have been made free but for the necessity of raising revenue. He said the duties had been placed as low as was consistent with securing enough tariff revenue to run the government.

Will Summon Mormon Leader. Washington, June 9.—The House special committee to investigate the American Sugar Refining Company has decided to summon Joseph Smith, president of the Mormon Church, to tell what he knows of the dealings of the so-called sugar trust with the sugar interests controlled by the church.

Subpoenas will be issued for leading beet sugar men in the West. Chairman Hardwick, of the committee, said to-day that the committee will begin its public hearings with the testimony of Eastern sugar men, and that President Smith and other Western men will not be heard until the Eastern witnesses have finished their testimony.

STOCK BROKER BEATEN

Bank Clerk Crushes His Skull With Philadelphia, Pa., June 9.—William R. Taylor, a stock broker, was beaten on the head with a hammer and almost killed during a quarrel in his office in the Drexel Building to-day by Geo. W. Sutton, aged twenty-four years, an employee of a banking house. Taylor's skull was fractured, and late to-night it was reported that his condition was critical. Sutton was arrested and held to await the result of Taylor's injuries. Taylor is reputed to be wealthy.

Taylor's brother-in-law, M. J. Dalton, declares that Sutton attacked Taylor with the hammer without provocation. Sutton, at his hearing to-day, said that he hit Taylor in self-defense.

URNS SPOTLIGHT ON GARY DINNERS

Committee Believes That Through Them Law Is Evaded.

SAME IN EFFECT AS REAL COMBINE

Roberts and Gayley, of Steel Corporation, Put Through Grill of Questions by Congressional Probers—Appearance of J. Pierpont Morgan as Witness Awaits.

Washington, June 9.—The first clash between the House committee of inquiry into the United States Steel Corporation affairs and counsel for that combination, R. V. Lindabury, occurred to-day, when Percival Roberts, Jr., director, was under examination.

Mr. Roberts, and former Vice-President James Gayley, of the corporation, were to-day's witnesses, both testifying that agreements as to parceling out output were made between steel manufacturers before the steel corporation was formed.

The committee to-day sought to show that through the "Gary dinners" the price of steel products were maintained, and competition curtailed, as effectively as they were prior to the steel corporation's formation, by gentlemen's agreements made despite the Sherman anti-trust law.

"Was it the same spirit of philanthropy that guided independent steel manufacturers to merge their interests and form the organization of the United States Steel Corporation?" Representative Beall, of Texas, asked Director Roberts, "as prompted the steel corporation to save the nation in 1907 by taking over the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company?"

No Philanthropy. Mr. Roberts was replying that he did not believe philanthropy entered into business, when Attorney Lindabury protested against the question.

"I submit," said Mr. Lindabury, "that arguments between the questioner and the witness are unseemly."

The form of question was modified, and Mr. Roberts answered that since the formation of the steel corporation, business men in this country had new ideals which governed them to avert destructive competition.

"I believe," he said, "that through the Gary dinners the steel business have accomplished great results for the benefit of all by the application of good common American sense. Example has a great deal to do with the affairs of this world."

With J. Pierpont Morgan in mind, though not mentioning him by name, Chairman Stanley asked: "Is there in the financial world to-day a man of infinite power and vast interests whose example is regarded in a way as the law by big business men?"

"No," replied Mr. Roberts. "I think there are certain new ideals of co-operation which govern us all, ideals that may be personified in certain individuals."

State there such an individual in America, asked Mr. Stanley.

"Yes, I think so."

"Where does he reside?"

"I think his name is legion. At least that is the hope for the future of this country. If we destroy individualism we surely will get into trouble."

"Who is the example in the steel industry?"

"I think no one man particularly."

"Is there not one man," Mr. Stanley continued, "whose example business men of the country and who are content of his immense grasp of modern conditions, his touch which potentates the railroads of the nation, the steel manufacturing business, the establishment of banks and extends to all the ramifications of business of the country and who can only frame business conditions, but change them by the mere press of a button?"

"Qualities and Ideals." "I suppose I have in mind who you mean," Mr. Roberts answered smilingly. "Whatever he may accomplish for the good of the government and upholding the business interests of the country, he does by reason of his qualities and his ideals. It is not because of his personality and name. It is the ideal which he represents that makes the country what it is."

Many inquiries are reaching the committee as to when Mr. Morgan is to be summoned as a witness. Chairman Stanley and other members desire to commit themselves, but it is reported that Mr. Morgan will be subpoenaed and asked many questions relating to his interests in the steel and railroad business, his banking connections and influences and his part in the organization of the United States Steel Corporation and its absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company during the 1907 panic.

A new line of testimony was sought to be developed by the committee, the idea being to bring out facts connected with the absorption of the Carnegie Steel Company by the Steel Trust.

Growth of the Carnegie Company. Questioned by Mr. Young, Mr. Gayley said that the progress of the business of the Carnegie Company "was tremendous, its blast furnaces increasing from five to eleven; it had increased the capacity of its rail mill; it had acquired the Duquesne mill and expanded it; it had acquired the Homestead plant and built it from a mill into a plant of mills; it had obtained vast ore beds in the Lake Superior district and bought large coking coal acreages."

In addition, there were constant improvements in methods of pig iron making and the producing of steel.